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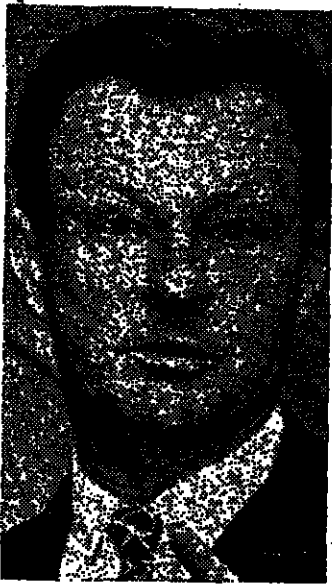
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Brzezinski and the Jews

Security Adviser Sees Policy of 'Intimidation'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT).—In a veiled political attack on the White House, the leader of the organized Jewish community in the United States told the administration's top strategists yesterday that the cause of his Middle East policy was a "question mark" in Jewish opinion and that the Jews' full support was directed against the administration's policy.



Zbigniew Brzezinski

Mr. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, urged at the meeting that the administration's policy of intimidation against him being conducted publicly and privately by Jewish leaders, said that the attack on him was "a subtle form of pressure."

Mr. Brzezinski said that he had the two sides that it would be wrong for the White House to exaggerate the importance of differences in the American Jewish community with Israel, because if American Jews could pressure coming from a White House against Israel, it would be wrong.

Mr. Brzezinski said he told Mr. Jordan and Mr. Lipshutz, but "there's a big question mark on Carter."

"All of the anger and mistrust is toward the National Security Council and toward Mr. Brzezinski," Mr. Schindler continued.

Discussing an angry meeting, Mr. Brzezinski had with some Jewish leaders last month, Mr. Schindler said that "the Brzezinski meeting was absolutely an unmitigated disaster."

He asserted that Mr. Brzezinski was "antagonistic, blustering, threatening," and that the session was "counterproductive."

Mr. Brzezinski said that, in comparison, the State Department was viewed as sympathetic to Israel and that the credibility of the White House political section—namely, Mr. Jordan, Vice-President Mondale and Mr. Lipshutz—was good.

"I think any attempt to debate the administration's policy by making a personal attack on Dr. Brzezinski, or the secretary of state or the President, or the Vice-President or anyone else, is very misguided and instead the issues should be debated on their own merits and if this emphasis on personalities continues, they will be counterproductive rather than constructive," Mr. Lipshutz said.

Both Mr. Schindler and Mr. Lipshutz agreed that the purpose of the meeting yesterday was to discuss ways of avoiding a confrontation as the result of Mr. Brzezinski's trip and that the mood was very cordial.

Strong Resentment
Since last fall, Mr. Brzezinski has said that he has been aware of a strong resentment toward him expressed by some Jewish leaders, and he made it clear that he was annoyed by it and almost welcomed the opportunity to respond on the record.

He emphasized that he believed that the attack was as much on the whole administration's Middle East policy as it was against him personally but that for various reasons he had been singled out.

"I suppose it is a diversionary campaign," Mr. Brzezinski said, "because of the indefensibility of the settlement issue in Israel."

"If you're not going to pick on the President or on the secretary of state, why not pick on me?" he said.

Referring to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Brzezinski said: "Henry told me a few months ago that I'll be in for a rough time. There will be an effort to discredit me in the eyes of the President. He later was praised and appreciated and said that I should be prepared for it. I'm prepared to take it but I won't be intimidated."

Begin Is Worried Over U.S. Trip

L. AVIV, March 10 (UPI).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin expressed worry about his upcoming meeting with President Carter but voiced hope that the deal could be reached with the U.S. State.

He is leaving for the United States with his wife, Golda, and his son, Yoram, on a trip to the U.S. to meet with President Carter.

Begin's comment came as a statement expressed concern that Israel is heading for a confrontation with the administration over Middle East peace moves.

Urged to Postpone Trip
A state-run radio, reporting Washington, said American leaders have urged Mr. Begin to postpone his trip, fearing a confrontation with President Carter would cause a rift in U.S.-Israel relations.

Begin is unlikely to postpone the trip—the third since he left office in May. Instead, government sources said, he will try to gain U.S. support for the peace plan that he presented to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during their Christmas summit in Jerusalem.

Begin will be joined for the

White House talks by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. Mr. Weizman is already in Washington for talks with Pentagon officials about Israel's weapons request for the next 10 years.

The sources said that Mr. Begin is likely to accuse the Carter administration of backing down on the initial support for the Israeli peace plan.

The three Israelis also will defend Israel's right to a different interpretation of UN Security Council Resolution 242, the accepted framework for Israeli-Arab peace negotiations since 1967, the sources said.

Mr. Carter has warned Israel against adopting the position that Resolution 242 does not require troop withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

House Split on Jet Sales
WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—A majority of the House International Relations Committee asked President Carter today to withdraw his plan to sell fighter planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

In a letter, 21 of the committee's 37 members said that the plan "could have an adverse impact on the peace negotiations during this delicate period."

Last month, 11 of the 15 members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee registered their opposition to Mr. Carter's plans to provide Egypt with 50 F-16 Tiger jets and Saudi Arabia with 60 F-15s.

The action by the House members indicates that the White House faces an uphill battle in winning congressional approval.

Arafat in E. Berlin
BERLIN, March 10 (AP).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat arrived in East Berlin today after a visit to Moscow and again condemned Egyptian peace efforts in the Middle East.

Mr. Arafat arrived here after talks in Moscow with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Another newspaper called the foreign secretary a "fathead."

Much of the criticism stems from Mr. Owen's manner. His detractors consider him aloof, arrogant and self-righteous. But he is also criticized on substantive grounds—particularly for his efforts, in partnership with Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, to foster a Rhodesian settlement.



David Owen

Work Orders Resumed in Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—Contract talks resumed in 15-day coal strike, federal mine today delivered copies of work-to-work court orders to miners of the striking miners.

order directed the 160,000 miners to go back to work today. The court orders were issued by a federal judge in Washington.

Many places, the miners said, were waiting until federal courts actually delivered the orders. Technically, a default is not required to obtain an order until he is served with the order.

marshals have until Monday on the orders to the defendants named by the judge who issued the order. Technically, a default is not required to obtain an order until he is served with the order.

Meanwhile, negotiators for the United Mine Workers Union and the coal industry negotiators met in Washington to search for a settlement of the dispute which has forced electric utilities to curtail power and industries to lay off thousands of workers.

Sources said UMW president Arnold Miller and his bargaining team were meeting with four officials from the Bituminous Coal Operators Association without the presence of federal mediators.

If it's going to be resolved, this is where it's going to be resolved, Mr. Miller said. "It's not going to be resolved by intervention."

The two sides have not bargained on a new national contract since the industry agreed to union contract demands two weeks ago under the threat of presidential intervention. The contract was rejected by the rank-and-file by a 2-1 margin last weekend.

Many mine managers said today their mines were ready for the miners to return to work. Jim Kres, a federal mine (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

U.S., U.K. Ask Negotiations For All Parties in Rhodesia

LONDON, March 10 (Reuters).—Britain and the United States have decided to try to bring together all the parties in Rhodesia's independence dispute, including the rebel colony's white Prime Minister Ian Smith, and the guerrilla leaders, it was announced here tonight.

The plan involves bringing the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe together with Mr. Smith and the three moderate African nationalist leaders with whom he signed an internal settlement in Salisbury last Friday.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have both condemned the Salisbury internal settlement and threatened to continue the bush war they have been waging against Mr. Smith's government for five years.

President Carter called yesterday for a meeting of Rhodesian nationalist leaders, but Mr. Owen's statement tonight made it clear that Mr. Smith would also be included in the new U.S.-British initiative.

Mr. Owen's statement gave no indication of what kind of meetings Britain and the United States were planning to convene, nor when and where they would take place. Nor did it indicate whether the initiative would be acceptable to all or any of the parties involved.

Rhodesia Is Key Owen's Year on the Job—The Euphoria Is Gone

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 10 (NYT).—Just over a year ago, David Owen, an obscure and very junior member of the British Cabinet, was named foreign secretary. At 38 years of age, he was the youngest man since Anthony Eden to hold the job, with its inescapable echoes of Palmerston and Curzon.

Mr. Owen, a physician who entered Parliament when he was 27, was chosen at a moment of national exhaustion. The economic news was gloomy and the government looked impotent; even the British football and cricket teams seemed gripped by defeatism. Young, vigorous and handsome, with an unruly shock of black hair that has the engaging habit of falling over his eyes, the new foreign secretary was hailed as proof that Britain could still be exciting.

The euphoria did not last long, and Mr. Owen's one-day mission to the United States this week to discuss the future of Rhodesia has been accompanied by savage criticism. Newspapers, backbenchers in the House of Commons, Cabinet colleagues and foreign affairs experts have joined in attacking Mr. Owen and his conduct of foreign policy.

"One can only wonder at the emptiness of it all," wrote Andrew Alexander, parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Mail, "at the sheer unmemorability or at any rate unimpressiveness of Dr. Owen's first 12 months in office."

Called a "Fathead"

Another newspaper called the foreign secretary a "fathead."

Much of the criticism stems from Mr. Owen's manner. His detractors consider him aloof, arrogant and self-righteous. But he is also criticized on substantive grounds—particularly for his efforts, in partnership with Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, to foster a Rhodesian settlement.

Rhodesia Is Key

Owen's Year on the Job—The Euphoria Is Gone

By R. W. Apple Jr.

Many people in Britain feel considerable sympathy for Prime Minister Ian Smith and the other white settlers in Rhodesia, and most people, weary of the whole subject, yearn for a settlement there. In that political context, Mr. Owen has found it difficult to explain his attempts to persuade the guerrilla leaders to lay down their guns and his skepticism about the acceptability to world opinion of the "internal" settlement worked out by Mr. Smith.

He has also struggled to avoid a rift with the United States. He has therefore yielded neither to Tory demands for endorsement of the internal settlement nor to U.S. pressure for condemnation, thereby satisfying no one. Mr. Young yesterday accused the British of a sell-out that would result in "30 years of trouble" comparable to that which followed the 1948 Palestine settlement—a statement that he later withdrew.

Winston Churchill, a grandson of the prime minister, who serves as a junior opposition spokesman on defense, is one of the foreign secretary's severest critics.

"He's arrogant and he's ignorant," said Mr. Churchill this week. "You could forgive the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



David Owen

French Election Campaign Ends, With the Left Favored in 1st Round

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 10 (NYT).—France's long and virulent, though nonviolent, election campaign officially ended tonight with prospects that the Socialist-Communist coalition would win a majority of popular votes in the first round of voting Sunday, and possibly enough National Assembly seats to claim the right to form the next government in the final-round runoff March 19.

After much hesitation, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced that he would make a televised address tomorrow night. Formally, as Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today, the President is not the leader of any party or faction and will ask Frenchmen to vote on what he considers the basis of the country's "long-term interests."

However, he is certain to appeal once again for support of the present center-right government coalition and rejection of the left, in a last-minute effort to reverse the trend indicated by public opinion polls for months. France is accused to a partisan presidential intervention after the end of the official campaign with strict equal-time rules on state-owned television and radio. Former President Charles de Gaulle established a precedent observed by his successor, Georges Pompidou.

Now that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has confirmed that he would speak out once more, the remaining unanswered question was whether the feuding Socialist and Communist allies would unite to get the greatest possible number of deputies elected in the runoff elections.

Leaders of both parties have agreed to meet Monday, vision first-round results are in. All indications now are that they will reach at least an electoral agreement, although there were still considerable differences between the two over whether such an accord should include details on the program and composition of a future government or leave those issues to be settled after the final vote.

The quarrel between the Communists and Socialists has been so intense for the last six months that there is still a serious question of whether they will be able to agree on a coalition if they win. It had even been questioned whether the Communists really wanted the left to win or if they were surreptitiously trying to undermine its chances.

But the popular swing to the left seems to have been so insistent that there was no way for the Communist leadership to resist it without being charged with deliberately throwing the outcome to the right.

Directly at stake in the vote are 491 seats in the National Assembly, of which 474 are from metropolitan France and the rest overseas. Under the existing Constitution, while the President picks the Prime Minister the Assembly has the right to oust him.

President Giscard d'Estaing's term runs until 1981 and he has said repeatedly that he wants to remain in office regardless of who wins control of the legislature. But there is no evident way that France could be governed effectively if a Prime Minister endorsed by the Assembly and the President insist on contradictory policies. New elections or a constitutional crisis would be certain to result from such a situation.

Reciprocal Deals
In addition to the four major parties contending for seats—Communists and Socialists on the left, an amalgam of pro-Giscard centrists and Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac's Gaullists on the government side—a large number of fringe party candidates and independents appear on the ballots. The total varies from one constituency to another.

Italy's last attempt to try the 49 alleged terrorists lasted 65 seconds in May when the jury fled after the Red Brigades killed a 76-year-old Turin attorney.

Dollar Gains Against Mark

LONDON, March 10 (NYT).—The dollar gained slightly more than 1 per cent today following President Carter's statement that Washington and Bonn would be in contact this weekend to discuss ways to strengthen the U.S. currency.

The dollar also registered sharp increases against most other major currencies, although it declined against the Swiss franc. Story P. 9.

Red Brigades Attack
The trial was suspended 20 minutes after the second session began when four lawyers asked the judge to relieve them of their duties. The attorneys cited reasons ranging from "a case overload" to finding the work "incompatible with my conscience and dignity as a lawyer."

Trial in May
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The 49 defendants, led by Red Brigades founder Renato Curcio, 37, face charges of kidnapping and of forming an armed band to subvert the political and social order of Italy.

Judge Barbato said that he hoped to resume the proceedings tomorrow.

Seven Shots
Police said that two of the seven shots that hit Mr. Berardi were fired from his own service pistol. Witnesses said that as the gunman approached him, firing, he fumbled for his gun and one of the assassins disarmed

him and then used the weapon on Mr. Berardi.

"This is the Red Brigades," a caller told the Italian news agency ANSA after the shooting. "We shot Rosario Berardi. The trial must go on. Maria Adelaide Aglietta (a Radical party secretary on the jury) will be next."

The Red Brigades have threatened to assassinate or maim anyone contributing to the trial of 49 of their alleged leaders and comrades.

It took Judge Guido Barbato three weeks, during which he interviewed 150 candidates, to seat a jury of 14.

The trial began yesterday with 4,000 police reinforcements providing security. The jurors were escorted to the court in armored cars and all court visitors were required to remove belts, shoes and jewelry for examination. The defendants were brought into

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French Socialist party leader François Mitterrand in Perpignan Friday.

French Campaign Ends; Left Called Favorite

(Continued from Page 1)

Only the candidates who win 12.5 per cent of the first-round vote are eligible to run in the second round. Even so, this could produce three or four men races in the runoff, unless party leaders arrange reciprocal deals. The pro-Giscard and Chirac forces have said firmly that they will swing all their weight to whichever candidate on their side runs best the first time.

Failure of the leftist parties

to agree on the same tactic could provide a pro-government victory on a minority of popular votes. But they are expected to complete the deal before the deadline for withdrawing second round candidates at midnight Tuesday.

Fringe parties, particularly the ecologists, who are expected to show some weight in the first round, have divided as the left-right coalition dominated the scene. In the end, they seemed unlikely to provide the decisive margin, as they had hoped.

Despite a broad number of economic, social and political issues raised by various candidates, the contest came to focus on the single, straightforward question of whether France wants to continue with more or less the same kind of government it has known in the 20 years of the Fifth Republic or attempt drastic change. Internally, there is little question that the business community and probably the value of the franc would be affected by a left victory. The left has promised

a large number of nationalizations, a full employment and social welfare policy which could bring sharp inflation, and a redistribution of wealth.

Surprisingly, the Paris Bourse bounced up firmly today in its last pre-election session, after a substantial drop yesterday. Financial observers thought that was probably due to deliberate intervention by large institutional investors to make the index look better rather than to a real reversal of ordinary business confidence and expectation.

Leadership Body

This was understood to be the main reason for justice minister's decision to release the black leaders, two of whom are members of the banned Committee of 10, the unofficial leadership body of Soweto.

Mrs. Pityana, whose husband Barney was a founder of the Black People's Convention together with Mr. Biko, was under a banning order at the time of her arrest in October and is to remain under the restriction.

Mr. Qobosa was not immediately available for comment, but there was speculation here that the 40-year-old editor would choose to go abroad rather than to attempt to work here under the harsh prevailing conditions.

His own newspaper, the *World* and *World*, was banned the day of his arrest on the premises and the black mass circulation newspaper that has taken its place, the *Post*, is a shadow of the former daily.

In addition to Mr. Qobosa and Mr. Pityana, those released included: Allen Khegwayo and V. Kruat, both members of the banned Committee of 10; Moses Chikane, a member of the banned South African Students Organization; Justus Legotla, a Lutheran minister from Pretoria; G. Malaka, a leader of the Black People's Convention; Kenneth Matina; Mrs. Resene Must; and T.V. Sebembi.

Absent Figure

Conspicuously absent from the list was Dr. Ntsho Molana, chairman of the Committee of 10. Mr. Kruger said he had seen Dr. Molana in prison together with the others but that he did not consider his case "to come in the same light" as that of Mr. Qobosa.

Mr. Qobosa's detention touched off an international furor and led to demands from many Western governments and leaders for his immediate release together with all the other black leaders arrested with him.

In part, at least, Mr. Kruger has now bowed to these outside pressures in deciding to release him.

But this was not how the justice minister explained his decision. He said the situation in the country had quieted down considerably since October and that this was the main reason for his decision.

His words were spoken the same day a bomb exploded in Port Elizabeth, killing a black woman and injuring three others.

It was the second bomb to go off there this week. The first one killed the man who was carrying it wrapped in a package. They are the latest in a spate of urban terrorism bombings around the country.

The first local reaction to the

\$25 Million Awarded

In Japan Poisonings

MIYAKUSHU, Japan, March 10 (AP)—A district court today ordered two firms to pay compensation totaling \$25 million to 739 persons poisoned by a chemical-contaminated cooking oil in 1968.

The Fukuoka District Court ruled that the victims were poisoned by a toxic compound in the oil, which was manufactured by Kanemi Warehouse Co. and by Kanegafuchi Chemical Industry Co. In October, the same court ordered the two firms to pay a total of \$29 million to 44 other plaintiffs.

Moscow-Rabat Pact

MOSCOW, March 10 (UPI)—The Soviet Union and Morocco today signed long-term documents laying a basic for technical and economic cooperation, the Tass news agency said.

Qobosa Jailed in October

South Africa Releases Editor With 9 Other Black Leaders

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, March 10 (UPI)—Percy Qobosa, the black editor of the banned South African newspaper the *World*, was freed from prison here today along with nine other black community leaders detained in October in a security crackdown.

Announcing their release in Cape Town, Justice Minister James Kruger hinted that others among the 62 blacks arrested Oct. 19 under the Terrorism Act might also soon be released. "It things still remain quiet or even become better, it would increase the possibility of the release of others," he said.

Mr. Kruger said he had personally made the decision to free the editor without any conditions after having a talk with him at the Middelburg Prison here and that he was at liberty to return to his profession. "It depends on the people who employ him," he told parliament.

He also made a point of saying that all but one of the other nine—Beauty Pityana, the wife of a close associate of the dead black leader, Steve Biko—were being released unconditionally and would be permitted to participate in the forthcoming community council election in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

Leadership Body

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Mr. Qobosa was not immediately available for comment, but there was speculation here that the 40-year-old editor would choose to go abroad rather than to attempt to work here under the harsh prevailing conditions.

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Moscow-Rabat Pact

MOSCOW, March 10 (UPI)—The Soviet Union and Morocco today signed long-term documents laying a basic for technical and economic cooperation, the Tass news agency said.

releases came from Colin Eglin, opposition leader in parliament, who welcomed the decision but asked about the fate of those still in detention. "We should not forget that about 52 other people are still being held here and that the whole system of detention without trial is fundamentally wrong," he said.

In all, there are about 300 officially acknowledged political detainees under South Africa's internal security laws.

South Africa Says Boycott Of Soweto Schools Is Ended

By Jack Foise

JOHANNESBURG, March 10.—The South African government apparently has won the struggle to reopen black schools in Soweto on its own terms.

As of today, enough students had returned to classes to break the student boycott which had kept secondary schools empty for seven months.

About 15,000 of the estimated 27,000 Soweto teenage boys and girls have re-enrolled. Thirty-one of 40 high schools, formerly administered under local school boards but now directly controlled by the government, have reopened, according to officials.

The walkout of high school teachers also has collapsed. Of the reported 493 teachers who resigned during the height of the student strike, some 200 have withdrawn their resignations and been reinstated, officials said.

This back-to-school movement is general throughout the country. Last October almost 200,000 teenage students were either boycotting classes or had been locked out by authorities in retaliation against demonstrations.

However, pockets of defiance remain, particularly in the schools of black towns outside of Port Elizabeth. The area historically has been a center of black militancy.

In Soweto, which houses more than 1 million blacks who work in Johannesburg, there still is sporadic violence. There were six gasoline-bomb attacks on schools or teachers' homes during the last two weeks, according to Col. Tony Visser, chief of the Soweto criminal investigation division.

Organizers of the school boy-

Airline Vetoes

Plan to Retrieve

Fugitives in Cuba

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Six U.S. fugitives who were to have flown home to surrender on air piracy charges were left in Havana today after Air Canada, not satisfied with security arrangements, refused to bring them out.

Airline security officials who had traveled to Havana yesterday, "looked into the situation and decided not to grant the men passage," said Marie-Josée Bourgeois, an airline public relations representative in Montreal.

The fugitives, wanted in connection with hijackings between 1969 and 1977, were to have flown from Havana to Mirabel Airport, 35 miles northwest of Montreal, on a regularly scheduled Air Canada DC-10 with 170 other passengers.

There, U.S. marshals were to board the aircraft, which was to depart as a special charter to Kennedy Airport where FBI agents were waiting to arrest the ex-patriates.

Madrid Rebuffs

Socialists on Vote

MADRID, March 10 (AP)—With Conservatives joining Premier Adolfo Suarez's center party, the Spanish parliament today defeated a Socialist proposal to hold municipal elections within 30 days.

The government, however, in a bid to bring the Socialists back into an agreement on writing a new constitution, immediately softened the defeat by announcing that it would call municipal elections within a month after the constitution was approved.

No timetable was given for a national referendum to ratify the new constitution but parliamentary sources said that it could be several weeks away.

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Percy Qobosa

Take Opposing Stands

Somalia and Ethiopia Trade Conditions for Ogaden Peace

NAIROBI, March 10 (UPI)—

Despite an apparent end to the conventional war in the disputed Ogaden region, Ethiopia and Somalia today took opposing stands on the conditions for peace in the region.

Mengistie Desta, the Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya, said there can be "no durable peace" in the Horn of Africa until Somalia renounces all claims against neighboring countries.

He ridiculed the Somali withdrawal statement, saying that an Ethiopian offensive sweeping across the Ogaden left the Mogadishu government with little choice but to pull out.

Somalia's Mogadishu radio, meanwhile, said the only way to solve the conflict was the granting of "unconditional and complete freedom to the people of western Somalia, Somali Abo (southern Ogaden) and Eritrea who are under Ethiopian colonial rule."

'Out of the Question'

The Somali broadcast said that if these conditions are not met, "it is out of the question to entertain the notion of peace in the Horn of Africa."

Somalia announced last night that it will withdraw its regular forces from Ethiopia following Western proposals that foreign forces leave the region and the right of self-determination be guaranteed for the Ogaden's ethnic Somalis.

Western analysts viewed the Somali statement as an accomplished fact rather than an intention. They said the bulk of Somalia's forces have been withdrawn in the last week.

"The Somali government is in no position to withdraw because they are being pushed out by the Ethiopian Army," the Ethiopian envoy said.

Will Not Negotiate

Mr. Desta said it was premature to determine whether peace talks between Ethiopia and Somalia would now be possible. Ethiopia has said it will not negotiate with Somalia until all troops are withdrawn from the Ogaden region.

"Peace in the region will not be restored until (Somali President) Siad Barre makes a formal and public renunciation of claims on neighboring countries," Mr. Desta said.

Somalia has maintained that the ethnic Somali people of Ethiopia's Ogaden region, in the small state of Djibouti and in northern Kenya, constitute a "greater

Blast in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 10 (AP)—A gas explosion blew the roof off a building at the Phillips Petroleum refinery today, injuring 11 workers, who were hit by debris, company officials said. The blast also rocked a large area of Kansas City.

Ice Delays Opening

Of Canada Seal Hunt

ST. ANTHONY, New Brunswick, March 10 (UPI)—Ice kept ships from reaching hunting grounds off New land yesterday and delays controversial annual hunt.

Canadian federal fisheries minister said the hunt, which began today, is scheduled to last for two weeks.

Leningrad Announ

Cleanup Campaign

LENINGRAD, March 10.—A major cleanup campaign was launched here today, with fines for violators, including those who feed pigeons. It prohibits the walking of dogs close to apartment buildings.

A-Fuel Hunt in Colon

BOGOTA, March 10.—Spain has agreed to spend millions over the next five years to look for uranium in Colombia, some local officials said.

Italy Derailment Kill

PISA, Italy, March 10.—Five persons were killed and more than 50 injured when a train derailed near here today.

U.S. Jewish Leader Assails

Brzezinski on Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

with Israel, Mr. Brzezinski, a Catholic, defended his lifelong friendship with Jews and his feeling for a strong Israel.

Mr. Schindler did not call Mr. Brzezinski an anti-Semite and there have been no known public statements to that effect from responsible Jewish leaders. But in private, some Israelis and American Jews have been heard to accuse the Polish-born Mr. Brzezinski of anti-Semitism.

In fact, when Mr. Begin visited Washington last July he sought to dispel the accusations by presenting to Mr. Brzezinski a gift that supplied evidence that Mr. Brzezinski's father, a Polish diplomat, had tried to help Jews.

National Interests

"I've decided to give my teeth and bear it," he said. "What we're doing is in the national interest of the United States and is central to Israel's survival," he said.

The key question, he said, is

whether the Arab states

friendly to the United States

accommodating to Israel

whether they will be ready

friendly to the United States

allied to the Soviet Union

hostile to Israel.

If it is the latter, "We'll

and the Western system

suffer and ultimately perish," Mr. Brzezinski said.

As to the comments and

behavior at the meeting

Jewish leaders, he noted

that he had many successful

with other groups but the

meeting began with angry

attacks on the administration

policies and that he felt

it necessary to respond vigorously.

"I've never been a saint

my life, and I won't be

now," he said. "I was

on by individuals who

and read statements of

burden of which was to

that everything was in

wrong."

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Coastal Rocks Studied

Pacific Northwest Is Believed
Fragment of Lost Continent

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT)—A team of geologists, seeking to explain clues found in mountains from Oregon to Alaska, has concluded that a continental fragment formed far away across a vanished ocean drifted against North America more than 100 million years ago.

They have named the fragment "Wrangellia" for the Wrangell Mountains of southeast Alaska, whose geology seems alien to that of all other regions of the continent.

The remains of Wrangellia, they believe, are to be found on Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands off the Pacific coast of Canada, and from Chignik Island, at the southern end of the Alaskan coast, up through the Wrangell Mountains. The latter are separated from interior Alaska by the Denali fault, a zone of continuing earthquake activity.

For several years, geologists have tried to explain why the rocks of these areas differ so radically from those immediately to the east. In an analysis of the worldwide geodynamics project, published by the National Academy of Sciences in 1972, it was suggested that this coastal region may have been transported there over "thousands of miles."

Last fall, Dr. Amos Nur of Stanford University in California and Dr. Zvi Ben-Avram of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel suggested that a "lost continent" once existed roughly where Australia lies today.

They theorized that the continent broke up and was scattered and that its fragments impinged on Alaska, eastern Siberia, the U.S. West Coast and the Andean coast of South America.

The alternate concept, published this week by the U.S. Geological Survey, has been developed by Dr. David Jones of the survey's research center in Menlo Park, Calif., and two of his colleagues, Dr. John Biddle and Dr. N.J. Silberling.

Dr. Jones said in a telephone interview that the fragments attributed by Dr. Nur and Dr. Ben-Avram to their hypothetical supercontinent seemed too diverse to appear plausible components of a unified landmass.

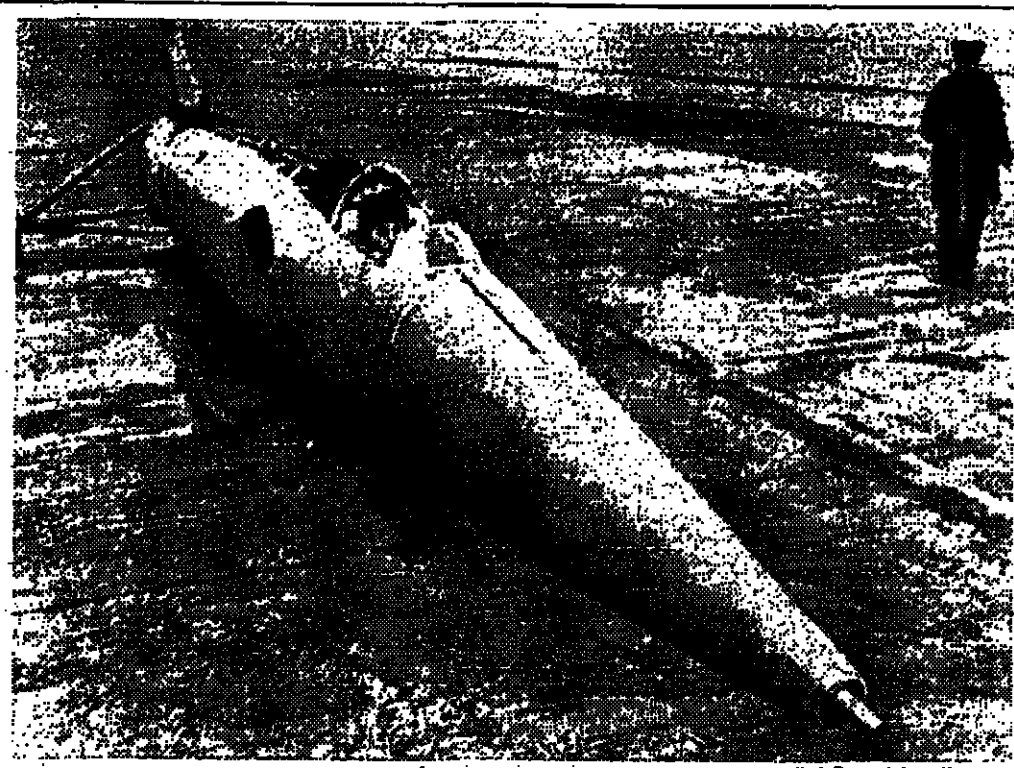
Blocks Swept Clear
It may be, Dr. Jones added, that a number of continental blocks were "swept clear" when the Pacific Basin was being formed.

The history of these movements is obscure because they occurred before present sea floors were formed. The ocean floor rocks were laid down volcanically as the continents drifted in various directions and the rocks bear a magnetic record of such movements. The oldest, however, date from the Jurassic period, which was characterized by the dominance of dinosaurs, less than 200 million years ago.

The earlier history of continental fragmentation and accretion, insofar as those movements occurred, can be inferred only from such clues as the continuity—or discontinuity—of geologic structures and the remnant magnetism in their rocks. Such magnetism indicates the geographic location of the rocks when they were formed, relative to the earth's magnetic poles.

Fossil plants and animals in the rocks may also reveal the latitude in which they lived. Those laid down in Wrangellia during the Triassic period, 220 million to 200 million years ago, were tropical. The magnetic evidence likewise suggests an equatorial latitude. During that period, it appears that western North America was also in such an environment.

The portion of Wrangellia incorporated into North America, according to the report, may exceed 40,000 square miles, including the Hell's Canyon region of Washington, Idaho and Oregon. It shows extensive evidence of volcanic activity, possibly associated with the breakup of the earlier supercontinent, according to the scientists.



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2 Remain Aboard Salyut-6

2 Cosmonauts Return From Space Station

MOSCOW, March 10 (UPI)—Two cosmonauts from the Soyuz-28 spacecraft have returned to earth and are in good health, according to a special bulletin on Moscow television today. Two others remain aloft.

The television bulletin said that the cosmonauts, Capt. Vladimir Remek, a Czechoslovak, and Col. Alexei Gubarev, returned "to a given area of the U.S.S.R."

"Both feel well, it was a soft landing," the broadcast said.

The news agency Tass moved a dispatch on the successful return from the Salyut-6 space station minutes after the television broadcast.

"The descent craft of the Soyuz-28 ship landed in the preset area of the Soviet Union's territory 310 kilometers west of the town of Tselinograd," Tass said.

The craft landed in a snowy field, according to a radio broadcast. Maps showing the point of landing were televised with symbols representing rescue helicopters and jets posted near the central Asian republic town.

Tass noted that the two cosmonauts remaining aboard the Salyut-6 space station, Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko, "are continuing their work."

Col. Gubarev and Capt. Remek were in space for a little more than a week in the first international space venture involving a spaceman who was not American or Russian.

The Soyuz-28 mission and its successful return to earth added another laurel to a space experience that has gone without serious trouble since its inception last Dec. 10, when Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko were fired into space.

Denies He Was a CIA Agent

Aquino, Foe of Marcos, Makes TV Speech

By Fox Butterfield

MANTILA, March 10 (NYT)—In an unusual spectacle, Benigno Aquino Jr., President Ferdinand Marcos's chief political rival who has been in prison for more than five years, was allowed to appear on television here tonight to answer government charges that he had worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Aquino, who is running from jail as a candidate in next month's parliamentary election, denied that he had ever been a CIA agent. But he admitted that as part of his duties as a former Philippine government official he had sometimes exchanged information with the CIA and had once carried out a secret mission to Indonesia during the CIA-backed rebellion there in 1958.

To add irony to the situation, last November a military tribunal sentenced Mr. Aquino to death for murder, illegal possession of firearms and being a Communist.

Verdict Set Aside

The verdict has been set aside pending a Supreme Court decision on whether the military panel acted properly in trying him. In the meantime, President Marcos has permitted Mr. Aquino to run in the election set for April 7, although he may not campaign outside his prison cell.

In tonight's television broadcast, his first public appearance since he was arrested in 1972, Mr. Aquino in turn charged that President Marcos's government had recently signed a contract for nearly \$3 million with a U.S. public relations firm, Dorem's, that had CIA connections.

The contract was signed last November, reportedly by President Marcos's wife, Imelda, to help improve the Philippine government's image in the United States. Mr. Aquino asserted that one of the firm's officers, George Lawrence Fisher Jr., was a former CIA agent and that several others were former U.S. Army or State Department employees.

"Mr. Marcos should look into his own backyard," Mr. Aquino said of the charges that he had been a CIA agent.

Except for this comment and a few references to the gains made by a group of wealthy Filipino families since Mr. Marcos declared martial law in September, 1972, Mr. Aquino avoided criticizing the President or his wife directly. His restraint was part of an agreement under which Mr. Marcos allowed Mr. Aquino to appear on television.

It was not immediately clear what effect Mr. Aquino's appearance tonight might have on the current election campaign, the first in the Philippines since Mr. Marcos imposed martial law. It is for an Interim National Assembly, which Mr. Marcos has said will help guide the country back toward "normalcy," though as President-Prime Minister, Mr. Marcos will retain full power over the 200-seat assembly and could veto its actions.

Mr. Marcos is not running for a seat in the assembly—one has been reserved for him—but his wife is heading a slate in Manila for Mr. Marcos's newly organized party, the New Society Movement.

Mr. Marcos's opponents are fielding candidates only in Manila, where they feel the presence of foreign journalists and a more educated electorate may help ensure fairer ballot-counting. Mr. Aquino, whom Mr. Marcos has helped become a symbol of opposition to martial law, is heading a group of 21 persons put up by the newly formed "People's Force."

With an Eye on U.S.

As often in the Philippines, tonight's broadcast (as indeed much of the current campaign) seemed staged with an eye on the United States. Mr. Marcos pressure from both the Carter administration and Congress over his martial law rule, and his opponents, like Mr. Aquino, have been emboldened by this criticism.

Mr. Aquino, 45, admitted tonight that as former governor of Tarlac Province, where he had helped to quell the Communist-led Huk rebellion in the 1950s, he had sometimes supplied information to the CIA and U.S. military about local Communist activities.

He said that this was a regular practice of Filipino officials, since under the U.S.-Philippines Mutual Defense Treaty, the two countries were allies.

Moreover, he pointed out, the large U.S. Clark Air Base was in Tarlac, as was a secret communications facility for nuclear submarines, and the U.S. commanders there needed to know about the local security situation.

Hidden Microphone

Mr. Aquino made his revelations following charges last week by Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile that transcripts taken from a hidden microphone in Mr. Enrile's cell showed that he had admitted being a CIA agent.

Referring to a contention by Mr. Enrile that he had worked for the CIA in 1955 during a meeting of the Afro-Asian conference in Algiers, Mr. Aquino said that he had met with a CIA officer there only to pick up information on African nations because the Philippines at the time lacked knowledge about Africa. He was head of the Philippines delegation to the conference and was acting on government order, he said.

Mr. Aquino also contended that in 1958 he had been sent to Indonesia by then President Carlos Garcia under cover as a Philippine journalist to check on Philippine involvement in the CIA-staged revolt against the late Indonesian leader Sukarno. His mission was only to ensure that no offensive operations were being launched against Indonesia from the Philippines, he said.

On his return, President Garcia awarded him with the Philippines' highest military decorations, he recalled.

During his appearance tonight, Mr. Aquino also strongly denied that he had ever been a Communist, as the government has charged. He said that the only evidence offered against him at his trial was the conflicting testimony of a self-confessed murderer, who was later shot by the police in mysterious circumstances.

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Bucking Up the Dollar

The continued battering of the dollar in foreign money markets is troublesome. Worse, however, is the remedy advocated by a growing chorus of experts: slower economic growth in the United States. That might, indeed, shrink the nation's trade deficit and thus satisfy the gnomes of Zurich, or elsewhere, who trade in foreign currencies. But slow growth would force the nation to pay dearly in rising unemployment. It would also backfire on U.S. allies and on the less-developed countries, dependent on growing U.S. markets. A better way to bolster the dollar would be to fight inflation, something the Carter administration has yet to do seriously.

So far, the only real victims of the dollar's slide have been Americans abroad, such as soldiers stationed in Düsseldorf and tourists climbing the Swiss Alps. For those who must turn dollars into deutsche marks or Swiss francs, the drop in the exchange rate has meant a dramatic increase in costs.

For the rest of us, the difficulties caused by the dollar's fall are indirect: There will be more domestic inflation as the rising tide of import prices pulls up the prices of competitive goods produced here, like cars, TV sets and clothing. Domestic investment may weaken as the confidence of U.S. businessmen eases further. Hostility toward the United States and capitalism could intensify among Europeans who view the weak dollar as a deliberate effort by the United States to steal their export markets. Flagging European exports could lead to dangerous protectionism.

The continuing drop in the dollar also intensifies the risk that the oil-exporting nations will hitch their prices to a more stable currency. That would mean higher oil prices and yet more inflation in the United States. As long as doubts about the dollar persist, world money markets will remain in turmoil. Dollar holders outside the United States, who control some \$400 billion, must decide whether to hang on for the ride or to sell.

The U.S. strategy has started with rhetoric: spokesmen—including the President—have argued in vain that the world's money markets underestimate the intrinsic strength of the dollar and, by implication, of the United States. The administration has also taken some useful steps. It has pressed West Germany and Japan to push their economies, to help boost U.S. exports and thus help the dollar. The Treasury and the Federal Reserve have gone to work for the dollar in the money markets, intervening enough to keep speculators off balance but not enough to stem the continuing decline. The President continues to press Congress for an energy bill, evidencing the nation's concern about the enormous imports of oil.

Tracking Murderers

The United States is on the trail of two leading suspects in the murder, in Washington in 1976, of former Chilean ambassador to the United States Orlando Letelier and a U.S. colleague, Ronni Moffitt. Adding its own weight, it has passed on to Santiago a request from the U.S. District Court in Washington to question the men who reportedly came to the United States on official passports and met with the Cuban exiles believed to have planned the car-bomb that killed Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt. After some initial dissembling, the Chilean government acknowledged that passports indeed might have been issued to the two men, and it has asked for appointment of a judge to investigate the case. Chilean sources have identified the suspects, one supposedly an American with CIA connections, as members of an extremist group active in the coup that replaced the elected Allende govern-

These are all useful steps, but even they have failed to reassure dollar-holders abroad.

So far, the Carter administration has ignored an initiative that could generate renewed support for the dollar: anti-inflation policy. Instead of a meaningful policy, the administration has given us a higher minimum wage, higher Social Security taxes, cutbacks in grain acreage, higher farm-price supports and a voluntary anti-inflation program that probably cannot survive the transition from rhetoric to reality.

Inflation in the United States rose last year and is expected to remain high through 1978. In Japan and much of Europe, by contrast, inflation fell last year and is expected to continue to fall this year, too. The perception abroad that the United States has no will and no way to fight inflation is a major reason for the rough treatment of the dollar in world markets.

Some think the way to fight inflation is to reduce the federal deficit. They argue that a smaller deficit would produce greater growth, as business confidence and investment are restored. Similar contentions about deficit spending and business confidence helped to bring on the Great Depression.

There may be a better way to reduce inflation, one that uses tax incentives to moderate wage and price movement. Such a scheme would not, as reducing the federal deficit would, risk weakening the economy and boosting unemployment. Instead, a "tax-based incomes policy" (known as TIP) would let the economy grow while inflation subsides. If the details could be worked out quickly, TIP might dovetail neatly with the government's plan to cut taxes in the months ahead.

Though the idea has found some support in the administration, it has encountered heated opposition from businessmen, labor leaders and congressmen soured by the country's last brush with wage-price controls. But TIP would be a flexible, market-based attack on inflation—nothing like the rigid system of controls imposed by the Nixon administration in the summer of 1971. A hard look at the few options for reducing inflation might bring TIP's critics into its corner. Last week, the staff of the Federal Reserve Bank came over. In its annual report, the bank suggested that some form of incomes policy, perhaps based on tax incentives, may be needed to reduce the inflation rate.

The argument for TIP has become more compelling with the dollar's decline. Inflation has long been an enemy of international economic progress, too. How much TIP would impress international money traders no one can say. A TIP plan may not restore the dollar to its old parties or the inflation rate to 2 per cent. But it is surely worth a try.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

End of Belgrade Parley

Could more [at the Belgrade conference] have been achieved? The Russians are now anxious to purvey the view that the West destroyed any chance of success by harping on human rights. Some of the neutrals and nonaligned are at least partly persuaded of this. Although they supported the West on the principle that respect for human rights is an essential element in détente they feel the issue was played up by the West for propaganda purposes so that it unduly antagonized the Russians, overshadowed other aspects of détente and pos-

sibly even delayed progress in the area of human rights itself.

There is certainly truth in the accusation that many delegations, particularly the Americans, were addressing home audiences as much as the meeting itself and felt under great pressure to demonstrate a robust attitude on human rights. For some U.S. newspapers with little understanding of more complex European interests, this became almost the only purpose of the meeting. This obviously annoyed the Russians and soured their mood, but probably the only damage it did was to give them a better excuse for being uncooperative...

—From the Times (London).

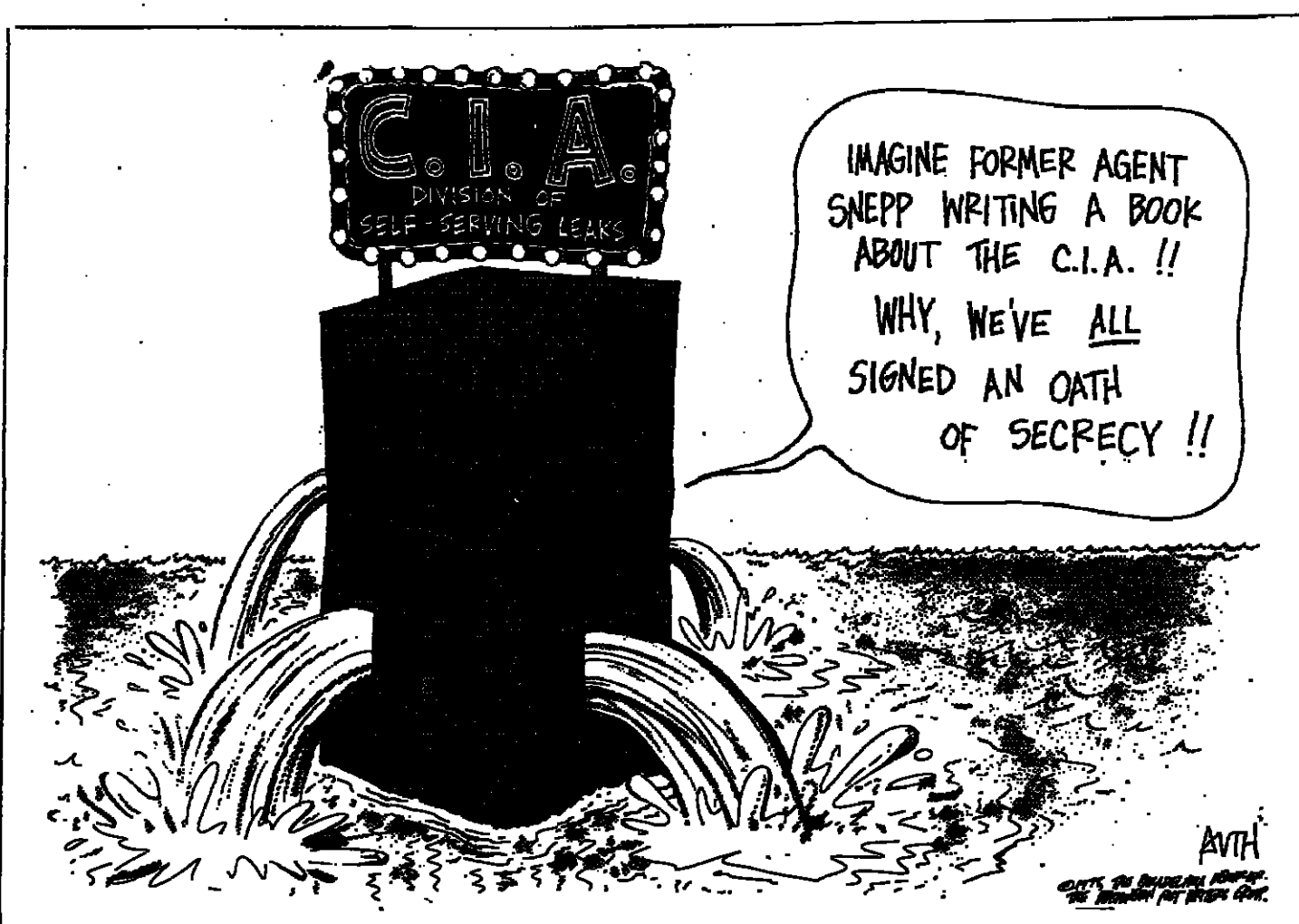
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 11, 1903
WREXHAM, England—An international hockey match, Wales vs. Ireland, was played yesterday here at Wrexham. Wales was completely outplayed, and defeated 7-0. Miss Clark, outside right, and Miss Mitchell, outside left, played brilliantly for Ireland. The defense, too, of the visitors was sound, and the Welsh team could not get through. The Welsh forwards were ragged and lacked combination.

Fifty Years Ago

March 11, 1928
LONDON—Ireland defeated Wales in a fiercely fought international rugby match at Cardiff today, the Shamrocks winning 13-10. "The fine Welsh pack gave the Irishmen a hard fight, but their opponents' backs were too fast. Great interest was lent to the Ireland-Wales match because of its effect on the standing in the international competition. Ireland by its victory now has a chance of sharing first place honors with England.



On CIA Secrecy, News Leaks and Censorship

By Frank Snepp

ARLINGTON, Va.—The secrecy agreement all Central Intelligence Agency officials sign when they join the agency seems to be the most elastic thing since rubber bands. Last fall, the former director of Central Intelligence, Richard Helms, stretched it to cover a lie he had previously told off on Congress. (He explained to a judge that he had been unable to tell the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the truth about CIA involvement in Chile because of his oath to protect "sources and methods.")

Now the Carter administration and the CIA are bending the secrecy agreement to yet another purpose. They are using it to try to keep me and my colleagues from writing about the CIA's activities in the past. (I am not a CIA employee, though I was once.)

When I returned to Washington in the summer of 1975, after the fall of Saigon, I went to the CIA's inspector general, and asked to be allowed to do an after-action report.

I wanted to help the CIA learn from its mistakes, and to try to answer the agonizing question why so many of our Vietnamese employees and collaborators had been left behind. I thought it was my duty to prompt such an appraisal, and my right, as well, since the secrecy agreement I had signed years before not only obliged me to keep the nation's secrets but also specified that the inspector general stood ready to help resolve any complaints.

Feed the Press

This time, however, the inspector general did not stand ready. His representative did not want to hear about the evaluation, which he dismissed as "too complicated." Meanwhile, I discovered that a number of administration officials—including the then director of Central Intelligence, William E. Colby, who likewise had signed a secrecy agreement—were quietly feeding the press their own self-serving accounts of Saigon's collapse.

Shortly afterward, I resigned from the CIA in protest and vowed to write a book about the tragedy as a way of getting the truth out. But I also resolved not to betray any secrets that had not been blown already. The last thing I wanted to do was to cause further pain to the Vietnamese who had left behind.

Initially, I had intended to submit the galley of my book to the CIA for review, to prove that I had honored the spirit of the secrecy agreement. But last May, after a meeting with the new director, Adm. Stansfield M. Turner, I decided definitely not to do so. I had asked for the interview, and out if I was under FBI surveillance. One of my CIA friends had indicated, and to request release of a highly classified document dealing with Saigon's collapse that one of Mr. Colby's deputies had shown to journalists a year and a half before.

No More Deals

Adm. Turner, embarrassed by that leak, ordered the document declassified and turned over to me—"no journalist gets preferential treatment on my watch!" he exclaimed—but he refused to give me firm assurances about the FBI. And after the meeting, a lawyer from his office demanded that I sign a second secrecy agreement, as if the first were not binding, though he would not tell me why this was necessary. I refused, and made up my mind not to deal any further with the CIA. Adm. Turner seemed to be trying to trick me into a new legal entanglement that he would not, or could not, explain.

My book was published last November without CIA clearance. Adm. Turner was furious and promptly leaked all sorts of stories to the press, many of them untrue, that were intended to impugn my integrity and competence. He claimed that I had signed a second secrecy agreement and that he had given me the classified document last summer in return for a personal "promise" that I would submit my manuscript for approval.

Both statements were false—there was never any such promise from me—and when I publicly challenged his story about the second oath he publicly backed down.

Now the Justice Department is bringing a civil suit against me, in federal court, in Alexandria, Va. It claims that I have broken a contract, my secrecy agreement with the agency, by publishing without approval.

There is a vague legal precedent for the government's action. Several years ago the CIA discovered that a former employee, Victor Marchetti, was preparing to publish a book containing classified information, and it obtained a court injunction forcing him to turn over his manuscript—and anything else he might ever write or say about his experiences in the agency—for review.

Injunction Sought

Although the CIA was not able to enforce my book, it is seeking a similar injunction against me, one that would give it the right of prior restraint over any other pronouncements I might make about my CIA career for the rest of my life. Also, it is demanding all the profits from my book and a monetary award (as yet undetermined) to cover the "damage" I have supposedly done to the agency by telling the truth.

Never once, however, has the Justice Department or the CIA claimed that I have leaked any secrets. In other words, quite unlike Mr. Marchetti, I am being hauled into court simply for ignoring the CIA's Review Board. The difference is highly significant, for if the CIA wins its case it will have established a precedent for punishing any past or present employee who merely speaks out without checking with

the agency beforehand, regardless of whether secrets are revealed. The chilling effect on even the most responsible whistle-blowers within the ranks, those who have no intention of "spilling" classified information, would be devastating.

In fairness to Adm. Turner, it is understandable why he is so sensitive to any real or imagined breaches of the secrecy agreement at present. He is in the process of dismissing over 800 "surplus" officers, any of whom might be tempted to take up the pen in vengeance if they felt they could get away with it.

Still, the admiral should be ashamed of trying to use me as an excuse for his own bungling. To judge from his leaks, he would like the public to think I'm some kind of wayward Pled Piper who will—if not punished—lead hundreds of former CIA men off to publishing houses.

But the real problem is not Frank Snepp or my book, but rather Adm. Turner himself. Two-thirds of those he has already dismissed were eligible for retirement anyway, and he could have allowed them to bow out with "honor" under that guise. Instead, he went out of his way to offend them, publicly labeling the complainers "cry babies." If some of them now run off to the media to blow national secrets, it will be, in part, because of resentments Adm. Turner generated.

As I suggested recently before a closed session of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, there are ways to insure that past or present CIA men keep secrets without bludgeoning them legally. For one thing, the CIA should set up a "dissemination" similar to the one in the State Department so that officers with com-

plaints might easily air them with their superiors or even the White House, without "going public."

No less important, firm rules should be established to govern "official leaks" by ranking CIA officers, so they would not feel free to flout the obligations that are supposed to bind everybody in the agency.

'On the Record'

If Adm. Turner or his deputies consider it essential to talk to the press, they should do so only "on the record," allowing journalists to cite "CIA officials" as their sources, and the leaked information should immediately be declassified and made available to all. This, one would hope, would discourage the Turners and the Colbys from paroling out secrets, or misinformation, to protect themselves or discredit critics since they would know they could always be called on it.

Meager as such proposals are, some of my former CIA colleagues dismiss them as "idealistic." Perhaps they are. But until all top government officials, particularly those who sign secrecy agreements, are willing to accept a curb on their own self-awarded right to leak at will, then the penalties they seek to impose on the likes of me for merely following their example will remain a travesty on justice and the First Amendment.

Frank Snepp, who was the CIA's principal analyst of North Vietnamese political affairs and prepared the agency's intelligence estimates in the last years of the war, is author of "Deceit and Denial: An Insider's Account of Saigon's Indecent End Told by the CIA's Chief Strategy Analyst in Vietnam." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Sadat and the One-Family State

By James Reston

CAIRO—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has not only transformed the politics of the Middle East by his trip to Jerusalem, but he has transformed himself. He sounds now like a man possessed with a new revelation and mission for peace.

In U.S. terms, he reminds a visitor of the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, who switched from isolation to internationalism at the end of World War I—primarily as a political tactic—and then was converted by worldwide socialism into something of a socialist.

Problem for Carter

Same with Sadat. It was not the trip to Jerusalem, but the reaction to the trip that changed him from a regional politician into a world figure, and he is now playing that role with all the zeal of a reformed convert. This contrasts President Carter with an awkward problem at a critical point in the Middle East peace negotiations, for he is being asked to choose between Sadat, who is talking about peace in almost theological terms, and Prime Minister Begin of Israel, who is demanding both peace and a sword.

Sadat denies that he has placed before the Israelis an impractical peace plan that relies largely on his good faith, but he talks in visionary terms. He sees this as a fleeting moment in history when the risks of delay are greater than the risks for peace. He says Begin is talking about "settlements" while he [Sadat] is talking about a "general settlement" in this entire troubled area.

"This is the difficulty between my mentality and what has occurred after my initiative," Sadat said to me here the other day. "This is now a way of life for me. I have learned that love can solve many problems if love is ready to face whatever comes. It is a matter of whether we are going to live as good neighbors in the full meaning of good neighbors. I am ready for this."

It was for this reason that he decided to go to Jerusalem, he observed. Before that, the Israeli government would not believe anything he said automatically, and he wouldn't believe anything Begin said, so it would have been worse than useless to go to a big Geneva conference with such doubts and differences. Something had to be done, and dramatically, to change the atmosphere.

Why did he seem in such a hurry, he was asked, always giving the impression of tension, of urgency, even of a kind of personal anxiety, as if he had some premonition of tragedy? And why did he believe in such sudden dramatic diplomacy?

He replied that he did often swing from elation to despair, but he believed that somebody had to break the "psychological barrier" between Egypt and Israel, and sometimes nothing but a shock could stirle people into new ways of thinking.

"It appears," he remarked, "that there is something in my nature. It's like this: I'm not a traditional politician. I should not like to see myself as a traditional politician. Here in my country if you will go back and read my various speeches, I always preach love and the one-family state. And I have succeeded in this. My people don't recognize me as a political leader. They recognize me as a father, and I'm very proud of this, really."

The postwar world that has heard this theme many times before, often from political soundbore, may not be ready to listen to this theme, though it has heard much the same from Jimmy Carter. But it is hard to hear Sadat struggle to express his deepest feelings without being persuaded of his sincerity.

Even many Israeli leaders give him credit for good intentions, but insist that they are negotiating for the lives of nations long after Sadat and Begin are gone, and that these sentiments, while noble,

might not motivate his generals or his successors. Maybe not, says Sadat, but this is the irony of the situation, for if his peace initiative fails, the Israelis may have to face precisely the sort of generals and successors they wouldn't like.

Stalled

So on this level, the peace process is stalled and the philosophy of the Jerusalem visit is switching to a discussion of mathematics: Resolutions 242, 238, and fighter planes F-15, F-16, etc., and the Israelis are beginning to scoff at what they call Sadat's appeal to Washington: "Hold me, I'm falling."

Accordingly, and both sides seem to agree on this—only some new bold stroke by President Carter may break the deadlock. Will he be impressed by Sadat's philosophy or continue to finance an Israeli policy he doesn't approve? Or try to insert some broader guarantees that will make Sadat's "theological security" more acceptable in Jerusalem? Sadat is hoping these questions will come to a head when Prime Minister Begin visits the White House next week.

Regarding television, diet and many other matters, the principal hazard to children is foolishness. The FTC has made the empirical argument that children's health suffers because many parents' dietary decisions are influenced by children who have been influenced by television. But cavities are less harmful to the nation than is the FTC's assumption, which is the "helplessness" of parents.

On What Cereals Do Kids Feed?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—A walk past the cereal shelves in a supermarket is a walk on the wild side, past boxes of Count Chocula and Frankenberry—chocolate and strawberry-flavored cereals, with marshmallow bits. Now the Federal Trade Commission may move to protect children from acquiring appetites for such stuff.

A staff study suggests banning all advertising directed at "very young" children; or banning all advertising of "sugared products" directed at audiences containing a "significant" proportion of children; or requiring that advertisements of such products be "balanced" by messages urging good nutritional habits.

Michael Pertschuk, FTC chairman, has looked upon the staff report and found it "monumental." Pertschuk, who speaks Bureaucratic Baroque, worries about "distortions of the child's informational environment." But plainly, the issue is: Granted that too few parents are autocrats at the breakfast table, should government intervene to compensate for parental inadequacies?

This is a nation in which a family is more apt to have a television set than indoor plumbing, and in which The New York Times rightly considered it newsworthy when some Manhattan children forswore television for a whole week. In 1977, the average child from age 2 through 11 watched three hours and 40 minutes of television a day, and saw 20,000 commercials in the year.

'Naggers'

Anyone with a small child feels as Cardinal Wolsey felt about Henry VIII: "Be well advised and assured what you put in his head, for ye shall never pull it out again." The aim of advertising directed at children, especially on Saturday morning, is not just to set visions of sweets dancing in small heads. The aim also is to make children even less like angels than it is their natural inclination to be. The aim, according to a candid assessment, is to turn them into "very successful naggers."

Conclusive evidence that advertising achieves this aim is a hundreds of millions of dollars spent each year on such advertising. Advertisers are not fools; they would not spend so much if they did not have hard evidence that it pays to bombard little people, even though little people have no money. Little people successfully beseech big people.

The FTC staff says advertising aimed at children exploits "disturbances in knowledge and power between buyer and seller." But children are only naggers, not buyers. The people with the money are called "parents."

Certainly, children can manipulate parents. A study indicates that two-thirds of all mothers sometimes take their small children to the supermarket, and one-third always take their children. Supermarkets are increasingly places for impulse buying, purchases people did not plan in advance. When a child in a supermarket cart is being beastly, there is a powerful impulse to silence him by giving him something beastly, like a box of Count Chocula.

Such parental surrenders are bad for children's teeth and, more important, their souls. They give "children the wrong idea—on the whole, the right idea—about who is in charge. But is that the FTC's business?"

You bet, says the FTC staff. Disputes about Count Chocula "will be resolved by some sort of negotiation between the parent and child, which is often a continuing source of tension." God forbid that there be tension between parent and child, so a primary aim of the FTC is to prevent some tension-producing negotiations.

FTC's staff says that the child nags "until he breaks down the sales resistance of his parent" and "this takes a toll on the parent-child relationship." An alarmed psychologist says this encourages "contumacious and alienation" as part of children's normal development, and that parents' dietary decisions are influenced by children who have been influenced by television. But cavities are less harmful to the nation than is the FTC's assumption, which is the "helplessness" of parents.

ART MARKET

The Genius Who Withered Away

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 10 (IHT).—What is it that makes genius suddenly flare up and then wither away hopelessly after a period of intense creativity? The handful of Hôtel Drouot habitués who turn up at every sale were gazing in wonder Wednesday as Jean-Marie Le Moult laid out the block drawings, lithographs and paintings covering some 40 years of Emile Bernard's life.

Bernard, who started as a follower of the Pont Aven group led by Paul Gauguin, was above all a leading figure of the Nabis movement in the last decade of the 19th century.

Having discovered Japanese prints while doing lithographic posters, he developed a unique style of composition with a kind of perspective unknown in the West: tall mountains rising high up to the frame of the composition, a vast space in the middle as if seen from an airplane and oversized details of various elements in the foreground.

There were several lithographs of that period Wednesday which further emphasized Bernard's debt to Japanese artists such as Hiroshige. One was a view of a bay in turquoise dominated by two huge rounded hills topped by two tiny trees close to the upper limit of the composition. In the foreground two women and a man in Breton costume sat in a sailing boat, the sail of which, "cropped" by the left-hand side of the frame, dominated it all. With its dainty touches of salmon ochre in the hills and pale lemon yellow somewhere in the foreground, its connection with Japan was obvious.

At the same time, the bold

thick outlines of the bodies with the eyes dramatically cast down made it an anticipation of the German expressionist movement. Soon after, Bernard was deep in the Nabis movement, producing bold landscapes in which the stylization of space, handled as a succession of strongly colored surfaces, and of volume, indicated by powerful delineation, was years ahead of its time.

What happened then that dried up this talent and drove it toward melodramatic pictures pretentiously symbolist?

By the early 1900s, the painter was obsessed with conveying ideas and messages to the detriment of draftsmanship, color and composition. There was a huge affair dated 1907 in Wednesday's sale showing naked women crowded together in contorted postures supposedly illustrating some herem scene. Gone was the powerful sense of color Bernard had displayed a decade earlier. The dark tonalities indistinctly blended, pale shades of ochre and purplish brown.

A very faint erotic appeal and current interest in kitsch made it rise to 10,100 francs, a price that will probably be multiplied fivefold when it turns up in a suitable context, i.e., some sale centered on kitsch and symbolism. Wednesday, one just failed to see how the same man could have done that and earlier masterpieces such as the Pont Aven-period lithograph.

Immersed in Symbolism
Three years later, Bernard was totally immersed in his symbolist painting. He could still sketch brilliantly, but as a painter he was dead. This was demonstrated by a large painting

called "The Three Ages of Life," dated 1910, and a preliminary sketch in ink and wash. The drawing shows a gnarled tree, its foliage cropped by the frame, surrounded by rocks which, on closer examination, turn out to be human figures. On the far left one recognizes a middle-aged painter with cap and pointed beard. Next to him a young-faced cupid, his arrows in a quiver. On the right, death kneels as a skeleton draped in a cape holding up a mask done like an old man's face in front of its own grinning skull. The sketch is subtle and almost hazy, the faces barely indicated as will happen in Japanese Zen painting, which probably influenced Bernard in this case.

In the elaborate painting all the subtlety is gone. The ambiguous rock silhouettes give way to full-grown men. A big cupid in the middle points his finger at a young painter. The color varies from deep purple to intense pinkish brown. At 2,320 francs, it was almost too expensive, while at 1,315 francs the sketch was definitely a bargain.

Ten years later, Bernard had once again veered 180 degrees, this time to immerse himself in academic-style portraits of Parisian café society, which he kept up to his death, occasionally doing a melodramatic religious subject or a nude study.

A typical portrait was that of a woman in 1925 costume, wrapped in a brown fur coat against a dark gray ground dated 1927. It is too dull to deserve being called kitsch and aesthetically very much within the category of socialist realism—only the subject matter differs.

While a great Nabis-period Bern-



A harem scene by Emile Bernard, dated 1907.

nard of the nineties would rise to 500,000 francs or more, such portraits sold from between 2,000 and 4,000 francs apiece.

The collection has a strange story. It was formed by a dealer known to every Drouot buff as "Nello" and whose real name seems to have been N. Lustgarten. Lustgarten attended every Drouot sale for years and must have picked up the late Bernards for a few francs at a time when such pictures would be sold in batches. He had a weak spot for cheap stuff, as could be seen from other works of the 19th and 20th century, nearly all of the lowest quality.

In Bernard's case he appears

to have staged a coup. According to Drouot sources, a book called "Emile Bernard 1869-1941" and signed by one Jean-Jacques Luthi, was, in fact, written by him. Indeed, several paintings illustrated in it were in the sale, which also included one lot of nearly 20 copies of the book by Luthi.

Significantly, almost no early work of Bernard's is to be seen in the book. Lustgarten did not own any. The coup was never brought to completion. Lustgarten died a year and a half ago without any heirs. The sale was held at the request of the French state and the marvelous prices made Wednesday will go into the coffers of the Treasury.

THEATER IN LONDON

Wesker Confronts Love and Death

By John Walker

LONDON, March 10 (IHT).—Peter Barnes established himself as one of today's best playwrights with two exciting plays, "The Ruling Class" and "The Bewitched," which combined biting intelligence and wit and a marvelous sense of theater and a feeling for language. I would have assumed that audiences would be eager to see his next play. Yet, when the Royal Court recently staged his "Laughter," a provocative play and sometimes harrowing, but again displaying superb theatrical skills and a delight in vigorous language, the audiences were notable for their absence.

Currently, Simon Gray's fine new play, "The Rear Column" at the Globe Theatre, is not attracting audiences of the size which made his "Otherwise Engaged" such a hit. Yet it is, I think, a better play and a more engrossing one.

If audiences are not willing to trust and support writers such as Barnes and Gray, then they are condemning drama to a bleak future.

Arnold Wesker is another playwright whose work deserves to be taken on trust, but who cannot even get his most recent plays staged in London.

His writing has an endearing openness about it, a willingness

to deal directly with deeply felt emotions. This unadorned approach has its risks; Wesker can be mawkish when he tries for intensity. But it also has its rewards, in confronting feelings that most writers approach obliquely.

Both are present in his "Love Letters on Blue Paper," in repertory at the National's Cottesloe Theatre, where the subject is love and death.

A tragic young leader, dying of an incurable disease, concerns his final moments not with his life's work in politics but with the eternal questions of art, of art as celebration. While, with the aid of a friend, an unlikely academic, he attempts to finish a short book on the endurance of art, his wife becomes a kind of artist, celebrating their life together, and her love, in a series of letters to him.

The letters grow more passionate and eloquent as she writes of matters that she is unable to tell him directly. The life of the play is in these letters, but it is not sufficiently animated in Wesker's own direction, which cannot overcome the static qualities that possibly derive from the play's origins as a short story which was then adapted for television.

The device used, of Elizabeth Spriggs's recorded voice heard

reading the letters as we watch her writing them, is an awkward one, beautifully though she reads them. Next, perhaps, the National will stage Wesker's unjustly neglected "The Wedding Feast."

At the Savoy, following the timely demise of "Lady Harry," comes a revival of Anthony Shaffer's "Slut," that ingenious play ridiculing the artifice of traditional thrillers while taking their devices to illogical conclusions.

Its duel of wits is not so much between a jealous husband and his wife's lover, but between author and audience. Patrick Cargill and Tony Anhalt eventually work up an excellent tension, although they are unable to disguise the play's undramatic exposition and the author's occasional tendency to long-windedness.

I regret that, due to a typographical mixup two weeks ago, it appeared as though James Saunders' "Bodies" was being staged at the Comedy Theatre. It is, in fact, at the Hampstead Theatre Club, where its run has been extended. At the Comedy is Bob Barry's "Murder Among Friends," one of those thrillers which is a poor imitation of Shaffer's stylish gamesplaying in "Slut."

EUROPEAN SPRING FESTIVAL GUIDE—

PARIS, March 10 (IHT).—Following is a continuation of the summary of 1978 music and arts festivals in Europe that began in the editions of March 4-5. The listing will be continued in the IHT editions of March 18-19.

Zurich (May 19-June 30): Strauss's "Anabella" is the Zurich Opera's new production for the festival, along with its much praised Monteverdi cycle and a selection of repertory works, and the Scottish Opera will bring productions of three Britten works. Pierre Boulez comes with the BBC Symphony, Herbert von Karajan with the Berlin Philharmonic, and Leif Segerstam, Pritchard, Solli and Böhm are among the guest conductors of Zurich's Tonhalle Orchestra. Exhibitions include an Andy Warhol show at the Kunsthau, and René Lalique at the Museum Bellevue. (International June Festival, Postfach 8023, Zurich.)

Bergen (May 24-June 7): Besides the traditional concerts more or less daily at the nearby homes of Grieg and Ole Bull, there is a Grieg marathon (May 28, 1 to 11 p.m.) and visiting performers include the Pittsburgh Symphony under André Previn, the Stockholm Philharmonic, the Concordia College Choir and the Augsburg Concert Band—both from the United States—pianist Garrick Ohlsson, guitarist Narciso Yepes, organist Marie-Chair Alain, and soprano Barbara Hendricks. Chamber opera is presented by Peter Maxwell Davies and the Firs of London, and by the Stockholm Folkopera with conductor by Menotti and Anthony Hopkins. Dame Peggy Ashcroft presents a one-woman show and exhibitions include one on hygiene through the ages. (Bergen Inter-

national Festival, P.O. Box 183, 5001 Bergen, Norway.)

Holland (June 1-23): The theme of this year's festival is the folk arts and their relationship to the classical arts. There will be puppet theater from four countries; dance from the National Ballet of Canada and Wuppertal, West Germany, as well as the Dutch National Ballet and the Netherlands Dance Theater; the Netherlands Opera presents Mozart's "Don Giovanni" staged by Götz Friedrich, Ullmann's "Der Kaiser von Atlantis" and Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire"; visiting theater troupes include El Teatro Campesino from California and the East Berlin Volksbühne with Brecht, and the Cologne Opera and Ensemble Musique Vivante join forces in a Maurice Kagel spectacular. Claudio Abbado will conduct the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Mahler's Symphony No. 3, and the Rotterdam Philharmonic will mark its 60th anniversary, with Edo de Waart conducting a special program. There will be folk ensembles from numerous countries and manifestos of gypsy music and art from several East and Central European countries. (Holland Festival, 50 Willemsoordweg, 1071 Amsterdam.)

Istanbul (June 20-July 15): The sixth festival in the Turkish me-

tropolis offers artists and craftsmen from East and West Europe as well as Turkey. Concerts will be given by the Ensemble Instrumental de France, the George Enescu Philharmonic of Bucharest, the Smetana Quartet, and the orchestras of Istanbul and Ankara. The Warsaw Opera brings Montecarlo's "Balka" and Penderecki's "Devils of Loudun," and dance groups include Alvin Nikolais, the Leningrad Maly Theater, the National Ballet of Senegal and a Bulgarian folk ensemble. Traditional Turkish music, dance and drama are well represented. (Istanbul International Festival, 92-94 Mithatpassa, Apt. D. 3 Taksim-Istanbul.)

Tours (June 23-July 2): This year's series of concerts in the medieval Orange de Meley is devoted to Bach and Mozart, the former by the Munich Bach Orchestra under Karl Richter, with Oleg Kagan and Sviatoslav Richter joining him as soloists. The latter has the Mozarteum Orchestra under Leopold Hager, with Maurice Hage and Hermann Prey as soloists, and the Ensemble Instrumental de France under Jean-Pierre Wallez with pianist Florentia Raitzin. (Fête: Musiques en Touraine, Hôtel de Ville, 37002 Tours, France.)

—DAVID STEVENS.

AROUND THE GALLERIES IN PARIS AND ROME

Paris

Harry Gruyaert, Galerie Nouvel Observateur/Delpire, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to April 8.

During seven years Harry Gruyaert made numerous trips to Morocco, and these color photos are the result. They are superlative, stunning, breathtaking. Gruyaert has a splendid aesthetic flair and the first-rate photographer's power to catch the dance of things at the right split-second. And the Morocco itself is a spectacle of medieval magnificence as soon as one reaches the rural regions and the ancient towns. In our world of triumphant symmetry and bathroom crockery which give priority to convenience and comfort, we are inclined to be appreciative of the peace and patterns which building standards and automobile traffic exclude. Gruyaert's photos are the concentration of an exotic dream which takes us away from our own world so that, as Chesterton once said, we may better see it when we return.

William Bailey, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to April 7.

These handsome paintings present us with enamel jugs, pots and basins set on a table. From one painting to the next we recognize them, set in different relationships to one another. Sometimes an egg or eggs, impossibly painted, utterly sober (not photo-realism), the subject is set at eye-level like Morandi's bottles, but with a different key-signature from Morandi's.

Bailey's "realism" is like nobody else's, presenting us with a subject that is concrete yet somehow removed from all accidental singularity, with a strong relief and presence.

Ben Dov, Levin, Shanon, Galerie Nane Stern, 25 Avenue de Tourville, Paris 7, to March 18.

These are three Israeli artists. Anna Shanon's works are collages, handsome and refined mosaics of paper; Ruth Levin paints gesturally over collages of fragments of the city plan of Jerusalem—a symbol that is almost overpowering, but which she uses with discretion. Hanna Ben Dov, on the other hand, uses solely a painter's medium in her symmetrical expressionist abstractions.

Eight Draftsmen, Galerie Jean Brancie, 13-15 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to April 1.
Barbaste, Béringer, Hodgson, Wiegand, An interesting selection of gifted artists. Wiegand develops his craft to understated absurdity; Olivier O. Olivier to entertaining fantasies; Béringer, with a swift, witty stroke, to self-portraits. Farris, who is represented also by oils, has an extremely provocative, nonerotic way of presenting organic metamorphoses on erotic themes. There among others.

Rome

Johann Heinrich Füssli, Calcografia Nazionale, 4 Via Stamperia, Rome, to April 2.
A poster of a giant marble foot announces the show of this late 18th-century personality—clergy-

man, schoolmaster, academician—whose name literally translated means "little foot." Intentionally or not, this reflects a recent tendency to magnify the importance of a minor master or genre painter whose recent exhibitions in London, Paris and now at the Földi Penzión museum in Milan have been discussed beyond the proportions of his merit. Füssli was born in Zürich and, after many vicissitudes in Europe and a long stay in Rome, eventually settled in England, where he taught the children of noblemen in their country houses and in time was honored by being elected Keeper at the Royal Academy in London.

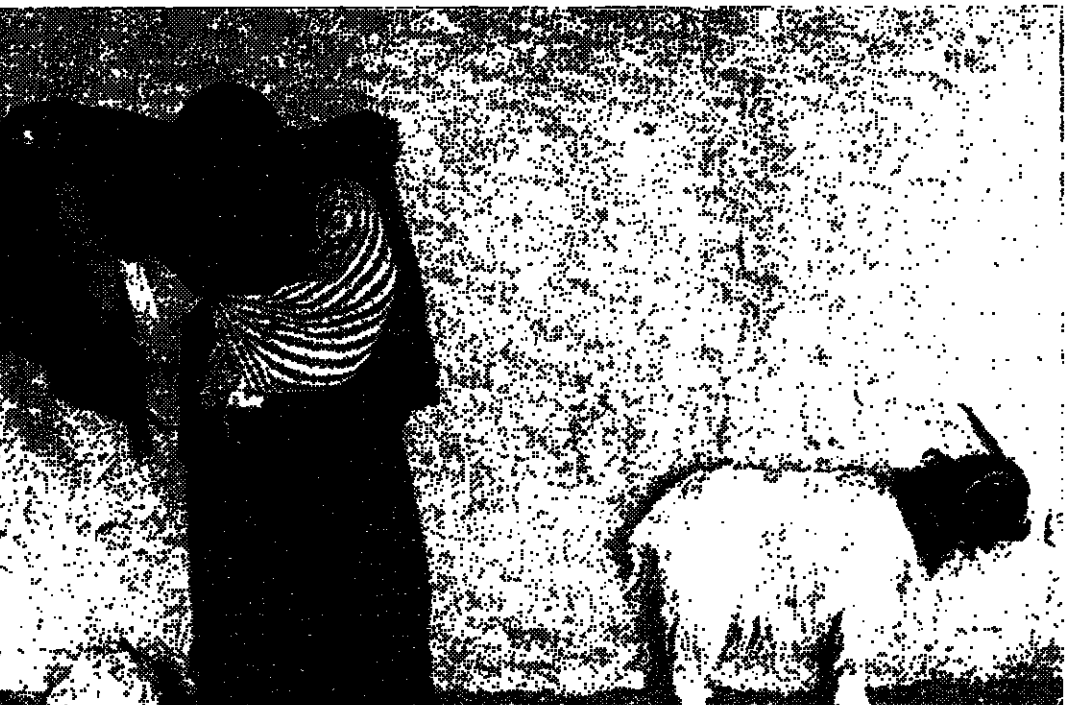
The restless wanderings of his expatriate youth, his apparent sexual repression, his unqualified adoration of the antique, but above all the fashion for romantic horror of his time, which Jane Austen so neatly demolished in "Northanger Abbey," produced a weird imagery: a hybrid between classicism and romanticism, theatrical flamboyance and dogged observation. Füssli described himself as "painter in ordinary of the Devil," and less dramatically wrote that "our ideas are produced by our senses."

In his clever drawings and in his oils the color of decay, a melodramatic indoors activity unfolds, where muscular nude supermen with understated private parts, and as if sculpted from frozen or stony materials, are confronted by antiquating women of elongated limb and rolling eye dressed fully in the latest fashion. When least bizarre and turgid, a fulcrum of light or an unusual staging of figures comes closest to a visionary idea. But Füssli used other people's art, copied from Greek and Roman statuary and Michelangelo. Illustrated Dante and Shakespeare, he hardly ever worked directly from nature, shunning blood, flesh and sunlight and their implications of dirt and bowels—in other words, sin.

His novel stylizations of women's heads and hair, his generalized apparitions, his somnambulant scenes in airless hollow spaces like caves or stages, might be taken as involuntary allegories of his own instinctual drives and those of his contemporaries, and so, relevant to surrealists and others attracted to the darker side of our nature.

But Füssli, not reaching the scope of imagination of the true visionary, was basically an academic of a grotesque bent of mind who never rose above his personal obsessions.

Leonella, Il Segno, 4 Via Capo Le Case, Rome, through March.
These contemporary sculptures about quick small movement are no more arbitrary than the course of a brook. Seemingly loose and at first glance even haphazard in a gestural manner, they are purposefully realized and subtly constructed. They are made of a surprising and difficult material: The fragility of enameled stone-ware, both brittle and fluid, and its warm earth-color tones, provide a perfect tool for Leonella's thoughtful and deliberate form of abstract expressionism. Tempera paintings and drawings



Harry Gruyaert photograph made in region of Erfoud, Morocco.

complement this revealing presentation of a complex and lyrical Italian modern who died recently.

Joe Stefanelli, Tyler School Temple University Abroad, 15 Lungotevere Brescia, Rome, through April 5.

After pop and minimal art and conceptualism, what happened to the New York abstract expressionists, one might well ask. Well, some have continued and elaborated the same gesture over and over again, but others have turned to a different way

of attack. Joe Stefanelli is one of the latter. After an illuminating stay on a fellowship in Egypt, he intensified his already strong sense of color, and from a free and instinctive approach changed to a planned and organized one. His sun yellows juxtaposed with blues and enamel pinks and beige hues softly expand over the severity of precise structural line to create intriguing contrasts. Repeats of black key shapes appearing at the base of the pictures might be references to monumental gates and mysterious entrances. Overall, seemingly sober geometric form is

sparked by hidden asymmetric touches in these abstractions. Large diptychs and triptychs in acrylics, most of them 4 by 10 feet and recently painted in Italy, are like majestic public statements, flags without specific symbols. Bright and open, they might be considered as proposals for murals. In fact, Stefanelli has worked for architecture and contributed mosaics to metal and baked enamel for the New York public school system in the Bedford Stuyvesant area and is about to design another for the subway.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

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Design for an automaton, an illustration from al-Jazari's Kitab fi ma'adin al-hiyal al-handasiya (Mamuk), dated 715 A.H./1315 A.D. (The second earliest recorded manuscript of this text).

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Collector's Guide

U.S.A. COLLECTOR

Wishes to sell all paintings by Oscar Reisch, Gustave Courbet, Honoré Daubigny, Ernest Lawson, Willard Metcalf, William Glackens, Frederick Stuart Church, James M. Hart, Frederic A. Bridgman, and drawings by Guido Reni, Giulio Romano, Ludovico Carracci, Edgar Degas and others. See D.J.C. Herald, Paris.

[illegible]

After News of Negotiations

Dollar Gains 1 Per Cent Against Deutsche Mark

LONDON, March 10 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose just over 1 per cent against the deutsche mark today following news that negotiations on further moves to strengthen the U.S. currency would take place between U.S. and West German officials over the weekend.

The dollar ended the European day at 2.0550 marks, up from 2.0411 marks in New York late yesterday and up from 2.0310

marks at the end of the European day yesterday.

The dollar also registered sharp gains against the pound, the yen and many other convertible currencies, but it fell back against the Swiss franc following an exceptionally strong gain there yesterday.

The weekend talks, to be conducted by telephone between Washington and Bonn, were disclosed by President Carter in Washington late yesterday after the New York foreign exchange market had closed and were confirmed today by German government spokesman Armin Grosse-Wilde.

Neither U.S. nor German officials disclosed any details of what might be in the offing.

In Britain, official sources expressed optimism that the U.S.-German "log-jam" was about to be broken.

Reformed sources in more than one country said that it appeared that a solution was emerging under which the United States and Germany would each "take a bitter pill."

Asides from technical measures, the U.S. government would probably alter domestic economic policies toward those that would be viewed as conducive to "dollar stabilization" while the Germans would tilt toward a more expansionary domestic posture, the sources said.

Sources cautioned against expecting all new measures that might be agreed upon to be disclosed at once. Neither Washington nor Bonn would want to show their entire hands to the market in one shot and some steps by Washington might, for instance, be conditional upon certain moves by the German government, they said.

Government spokesmen maintaining there would be no announcements over the weekend, but foreign exchange dealers weren't convinced. As a result, much of Friday's activity in the market represented a squaring of positions.

Market participants naturally did not want to have outstanding dollar-short positions if new support measures were in the offing, but they were also wary of going long on the U.S. currency should the new measures prove as disappointing as Washington's earlier attempts to prop up the dollar.

Dealers reported that U.S. operators were especially skeptical about what Washington and Bonn might be able to agree upon. As a result, when New York opened for business mid-afternoon European time, the dollar eased off its best levels of the day on U.S. selling. Intervention by central banks was not in evidence.

The dollar's overall gain against the mark carried it higher against most other currencies. It closed at 4.8650 French francs, up from 4.8550 yesterday, at 2.1850 guilders, up from 2.1695, at 31.93 Belgian francs, up from 31.59, at 860 lire, up from 855.6, and at 236 yen, up from 235.

The pound eased to \$1.9020 from \$1.9028 yesterday.

The U.S. currency, which had posted an enormous 7.5 centime gain against the Swiss franc yesterday, eased back today to 1.9525 francs from 1.9550 a day earlier. The decline was viewed as nothing more than a somewhat technical reaction to the previous day's advance.

Gold was a casualty of times for a new solution to the dollar's woes, falling about 43 an ounce to \$185.50-\$186.25 in late London trading. The metal's recent sharp advance toward its historic high of near \$200 an ounce in December 1974 had been attributed in large part to a flight from the sinking dollar.

Talks Failing To Agree on 3d World Debt

GENEVA, March 10 (AP-DJ).—After one week of talks the industrial states and the developing nations failed today to agree on what to do about the Third World's rising external debts.

Western diplomats said there was no convergence of view between the two sides as the 117-nation board of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, where the debt talks were held, prepared to go into a final night session.

Only hours before the scheduled end of the meeting, no drafting group was set up to work out some face-saving formula—the standard way out of appointing a working group for continuing study of the problem under discussion.

And it was clear, as it had been from the start, that the two sides were as far apart as in last summer's North-South conference in Paris, where the developing countries failed to obtain Western approval of their requests that their debts be waived or debt terms improved.

Expressed in simple terms, the gulf between the two sides that has not been narrowed since Paris comes down to the following basic differences:

The developing countries claim combined foreign debts they say have reached a staggering \$350 billion cut so deeply into their projects for industrial and social development that the problem must be settled within an international framework.

The Third World wants debt relief and debt reorganization, meaning waiving some debts and changing others to easier conditions.

The rich Western states, some of whom doubt the figures involved by the Third World, have insisted that the problem of excessive debts of a developing country be dealt with by its creditors, not in an international framework, and that the real problem is not so much one of debt but one of economic development.

The United States and many other industrial states feel that while there may be exceptions due to emergency situations, debts due to emergency situations should be honored, and where the debt load is so great that it hampers a country's development effort, that country should be helped with additional aid.

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As Anti-Trust Powers Mushroom

U.S. Firms Find the Going Rough in EEC

By John Robinson

BRUSSELS, March 10 (WP).—Cars, cameras, computers or bananas—you can sell anything in Europe's 250-million-strong Common Market, but you had better be careful about how you do it, especially if you are big business.

That is the increasingly clear impression of major U.S. companies who are finding business rules difficult to follow in a Europe where business just is not best, not unless you are politically protected.

No surprise, then, that American firms already operating in a high-tech, low-growth European economy, are now focusing growing concern on the Common Market's stiffening anti-trust laws directed at big business. Sparked by the \$1-million fine imposed on United Brands by the EEC in mid-February, business tensions could increase in the coming weeks as Europe's trust busters prepare to tackle another U.S. giant.

Top EEC officials predict that Eastman Kodak will shortly be on the receiving end of a controversial Common Market decision involving an anti-monopoly complaint.

Yet while the Common Market is castigating alleged unfair competitive practices

by major U.S. corporations, European governments, with Britain in the forefront, are giving an irate thumbs down to attempts by the anti-trust division of U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell's Justice Department to pursue investigations in Europe of international cartels distorting American market conditions. A case in point is the alleged uranium price-fixing cartel, where the Justice Department's efforts to conduct a criminal inquiry in Europe have been constantly blocked by European governments invoking national sovereignty.

No such political protection exists for U.S. companies in their tussles with the EEC's anti-trust authority, the Common Market's executive Commission.

Besides United Brands, the Commission has already used anti-monopoly rules to attack a series of American multinationals, including General Motors Corp., Commercial Solvents Corp., and Continental Group, and is pursuing an extensive inquiry into International Business Machines' operations in Europe. Kodak is likely to be the EEC's next cause célèbre.

European anti-trust officials admit that they are seeking to force the world's No. 1 camera manufacturer to divulge confidential legal information which they need to buttress an anti-monopoly case they are

preparing against the American company. They object to Kodak's marketing its films and development in Europe in a single sales package, claiming that this practice forces independent film developers out of the European market.

Kodak objects to the breach of legal privilege the EEC would commit in forcing disclosure of secret information, EEC officials acknowledge. However, they are planning a decision which would enforce this. Such a move, it is felt here, could further increase American business alarm at the growing discretionary powers of EEC anti-trust activities. This power is not limited by the due legal process which must be followed in the United States.

Not that the EEC is specifically out to get U.S. multinationals, but simply big business abuses in general. The trouble is that many of the biggest firms in Europe are American. "We're not looking for U.S. companies," they're simply these and they're big," explains one EEC trustbuster.

United Brands was the latest victim of mushrooming EEC anti-trust power when the European Court of Justice, the EEC's highest legal authority—recently endorsed the charge that United had "abused" its dominant position on European markets for bananas, when in fact it held less than half the markets under investigation.

Further Drop in U.S. Money Supply Puzzles Analysts

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP-DJ).

The U.S. money supply took another unexpected downturn in the latest reporting week, the Federal Reserve reported late yesterday.

The decline once again baffled money watchers and also further eased pressures many analysts thought were building for higher interest rates.

However, some analysts noted there is concern that the Fed, in order to help support the U.S. dollar, might decide that higher interest rates are desirable.

Money market analysts had been expecting an increase of \$1 billion or more in the basic money supply, known as M-1, for the week ended March 1. Instead, M-1 fell \$800 million. A broader measure of the money supply, M-2, declined \$800 million for the week, the Fed said.

"It is bizarre," says Lawrence Kudlow, money market economist of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.

"Over the past six weeks or so, the numbers have been much weaker than anticipated," Alan Lerner, vice-president of Bankers Trust said. "This makes it much harder to envision (interest) rates going up right now," he added.

Mr. Lerner and several other analysts say they are still expecting substantial increases in the money supply later in the year but are far less sure how soon that will come than they were previously.

"The importance of modesty has once again been impressed on the analysts," said Mr. Kudlow of Paine, Webber. "It wouldn't expect any change in the federal funds rate in the near term and, on the whole, the credit markets will tend to improve somewhat on the strength of this surprising weakness in the money supply," he says.

The Fed said M-1 for the week averaged a seasonally adjusted \$24.9 billion, down from \$25.8 billion the previous week. M-1 is the total of private demand, or checking accounts, deposits plus cash in public hands.

The Fed reported that M-2 declined to \$313.5 billion from \$314.3 billion the previous week. M-2 consists of cash plus all private deposits at commercial banks except those large ones represented by certificates. Because it represents funds readily available for spending, it is considered an important economic determinant.

During the four weeks ended March 1, M-1 averaged \$236.1 billion, up only 3.5 per cent from 13 weeks ago, the Fed reported. M-2 averaged \$314.2 billion in the four weeks, up 3.5 per cent.

Other figures showed a decline in loan activity at New York's 10 leading banks, reversing a trend of the previous three weeks. The Fed reported that commercial and industrial loans on the books of the banks declined \$123 million in the latest week, compared with a revised \$293-million increase in the previous week.

The Fed also reported another large increase in the amount of marketable U.S. government securities held in custody for foreign and international accounts. For the week ended March 3, the amount rose \$1.17 billion to a record \$84.69 billion, representing the sixteenth increase in 17 weeks. The net gain for that period is \$15.25 billion.

Arab Investors Buy a Stake In General Bankshares Inc.

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—A lawyer for Financial General Bankshares Inc., a Washington-based bank holding group with assets of \$2.5 billion, said yesterday that four Arab investors from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates had bought a total of 20 per cent of the bank's stock.

The lawyer, Edwin McAnis, charged the sale was arranged by the Bank of Credit & Commerce International, a London-based group with Washington representatives, in which the ruling family of the United Arab Emirates holds a 20-per-cent interest.

He said the bank was acting as agent and manager on behalf of the Arab investors in violation of federal laws that require the disclosure to the Securities and Exchange Commission of purchases of stock in excess of 5 per cent.

In a deposition at the United States district court in Washington, Financial General released the names of the purchasers and asked for an order to block the move.

Mr. McAnis said the four buyers of the stock were Abu Saoud Al-Fulaig of Kuwait; Sheikh Sultan Bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, crown prince of Abu Dhabi, the principal emirate in the United Arab Emirates; Abdullah Dervish, a financial adviser to the Abu Dhabi ruling family acting on behalf of the crown prince's brother, who is a minor; and Kamal Adham, a Saudi who has frequently been rumored to be the head of the Saudi Arabian intelligence and security apparatus.

Mr. McAnis also said that Labele Lance, the wife of Bert Lance, former director of the Office of Management and Budget, bought 13,000 shares of the Financial General stock last January. The Arab investors' shares together amount to about 1 million shares valued at nearly \$16 million, according to a source at Financial General.

A spokesman for the company said the defendants, who included lawyers for the Bank of Credit & Commerce who he said were acting as agents for the Arab investors, agreed to "a standard maintaining the status quo and ask that they would not dispose or sell their shares" until March 20, when a court ruling is expected.

The source explained that the Arab shareholders individually owned "under 5 per cent each," which would not require them to disclose their purchases under the law. But, he said, the sale was "orchestrated" by the Bank of Credit & Commerce, which used its Arab connection with Abu Dhabi's ruler to line up the Arab buyers.

"I think the whole thing was not clearly explained to the Arab buyers, and they will be greatly upset by the release of their names," the source said. He added that Financial General would contend that Bank of Credit used the Arab buyers to gain control of the block of Financial General stock.

Asked what Mr. Lance's role in the affair was, the source said Mr. Lance acted as consultant to Bank of Credit on the deal and participated in engineering it.

Fiat Develops Generator Fueled by Methane Gas

MODENA, Italy, March 10 (AP-DJ).

Fiat has developed a highly efficient, methane-fueled electrical generator based on a standard automobile engine for use as a source of household energy.

The device, called Totem, for Total Energy Module, uses a Fiat-127 model engine.

The engine, using the methane fuel with a 90-per-cent efficiency, generates 15 kilowatts of electricity an hour along with a great deal of heat. The heat warms water for household use while the electricity—more than normally required domestically—is fed into the home's electrical system.

The Totem is the first major commercial result of Fiat's expanded research drive in its efforts to diversify.

The Turin-based company expects to sell 500 Totems this year with hopes of that rising to 50,000 by 1982, or accounting for about 3 per cent of the group's turnover.

The manager of the Totem project, Flavio Dal Bo, said at a

news in the money supply," he says.

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The President's move is also expected to be particularly popular in five western copper-producing states where more than 5,000 copper workers are out of work.

A senior White House official said the administration's support for copper-stocking legislation introduced in Congress yesterday by Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), "is both cost effective and consistent with national security policy."

Last year, the White House opposed similar legislation that would have exchanged tin from the stockpile for new copper acquisitions. Unlike copper prices, which have fallen from 85 cents a pound in 1974 to about 61.5 cents in the domestic market, tin prices are at near record high levels.

The dollar value of licensed imports has dropped every month since November, when they showed a 5.3-per-cent gain.

Imports licensed from the United States in February showed a 14.5-per-cent drop from January and a 2.5-per-cent decline from a year earlier at \$89.1 million.

Imports from Western Europe fell 0.3 per cent from January but gained 16.5 per cent from a year earlier to \$442.533 million.

U.S. Jobless Rate Falls For 4th Month in Row

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).

A big increase in new manufacturing jobs helped push the U.S. jobless rate down to 6.1 per cent in February—the fourth straight monthly decline and the lowest since October, 1974, the government reported today.

The unemployment rate in January was 6.3 per cent.

The February report said the effects of the long coal strike either had not yet shown up or not yet had an impact on overall employment. However, it noted that the strike has taken 150,000 miners temporarily out of the labor force and about 20,000 workers have otherwise been laid off because of the strike.

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Dollar's Rise, Jobless Cut Boost Stocks

NEW YORK, March 10 (Reuters).

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